THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

PROF. HENRY MORTON'S LECTURE AT LINCOLN HALL.

DEFINITION OF TERMS-OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE COLOR-BEAUTIFUL EXPER-IMENTS - THE HUMAN EYE - COMBINA-TIONS OF COLORS-THEORIES COMPARED WAVES OF LIGHT, AND THEIR SIZE-

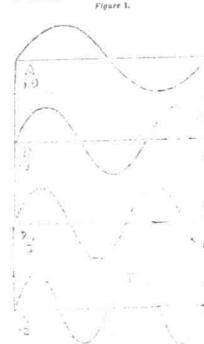
THE LECTURE HALUSTRATED. " Prof. Morton's lecture at Lincoln hall last wight, on "Color," drew together a very large, intelligent and fashionable audience. The class of people present were of themselves a testimo-mial of the high appreciation in which Prof. Morton is held by his friends in this city. We ob-served, among other distinguished gentlemen present, Chief Justice Cartter, Prof. S. F. Baird, n. Ellis H. Roberts and ladies, Senator Ferry, of Mich.: Judge Harrison, of Tenn.; Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Ill.; Col. Winthrop, Dr. Woodward U. S. A.; Hon. B. R. Cowen, Gen. Orlando M. Poe. Prof. Hilgard, Dr. Kindleberger, U. S. N.; Hen. S. O. Houghton, Cal.; Commis'r Douglas, Captain Carlisie Patterson, United States coast survey: J. Ormond Wilson, esq.: Dr. Edward Young, Professor Elliott, Judge McArthur, Pro-Young, Professor Littott, Judge mcArtaur, Pro-fersor Chickering, of the Deaf-mute institute, &c. Throughout the closest attention was dis-played, and discriminating but earnest applause was bestowed upon the beauty of the illustrations. The second and last lecture will be given on Thursday night, on "Fluorescence."

THE LECTURE. Professor Morton was introduced by Mr. L. L. Professor Morton was introduced by Mr. L. L. Crounse, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Continena: Our present subject demands a two-fold treatment, not only because under the term color we include both a property of light and an effect of that property upon our sense of vision; but because, in this particular sense more perhaps than in any other, there is a very grest difference between the property of color as it exists in light, and the recognition of that property as given by our sense. To explain and illustrate as inr as I may ine character and relations of these two things will be the object of our present endeavor, and I will therefore, without other prefatory explanation as to what I mean by the before-mentioned distinctions, pass at casts in light or "objective" color, and the nature of the impressions which this object producer in our sense of sight, or the "subjective" relations of color.

THE OBJECTIVE RELATIONS OF COLOR. Light, as every one now well knows, is a vibratery, or wave-like motion, and vibrations or waves
manifestly may vary in length—or what is the
same thing in this case, in quickness of recurrence: for if, as is the case, these waves or vibrations travel all at the same rate, it of course follows that the shorter they are the more of them
will arrive or pass in the same time.

Thus, in the accompanying diagram, if the
waves A and H move forward equally fast, two
cres sand hellows of H will pass in the same time
as one of A.



DIFFERENCE IN THE LEBOTH OF WAVES. Now this difference in the length of the waves constitutes color and light. Thus, if A represents the length of a wave of red light, D will represent a wave of yellow, F of blue-green and

ACTUAL SIZE OF THE WAVES. ACTUAL SIZE OF THE WAYES.

Bet us, then, see if we can reach any conclusion as to the actual size of these waves. The limits of our time, and the extent of the subject, torbid that I should here describe the actual method used in any detail, but this brief statement must suffice us. Very thin films, as you know, produce colors; witness the scap-bubble, or this specimen of thin scales from ancient corroded glass, kindly sent me by Prulessor Wright, of Yale College.

[Fragments of ancient glass, so mounted as to show on the acreen with the cay-hydrogen lantern brilliant colors, were here exhibited.]

The general theory of light teaches us that these colors result from a simple relation between the length of the color-waves and the thickness of the films, and thus the films become foot-rules for measuring the waves. We find by this means that a red wave is about 1-34,000 of an inch long, a green wave shout 1-60,000, and a violet wave about 1-60,000, and a violet wave about 1-60,000.

that a red wave is about 1.50,000, and a violet wave about 1.60,000. These numbers, however, convey no idea beyond one of exceeding minuteness, and I think we can get a little nearer to a true conception of the size of a light wave. In the first place, I would say that, as an inch is to a mile, so is a green light wave to an inch; or, the wave is as much smaller than a mile. But, again, a Mr. Webb, in England, makes, the means of a machine, very line writing on glass, by means of a machine, very line writing on glass.

than a mile.

But, again, a Mr. Webb, in England, makes, hy means of a machine, very fine writing on glass. This writing is so fine that it becomes a test for the power of a microscope. Thanks to the skill of Dr. J. J. Woodward, director of the Army Medical Museum, by whom the photograph was made, and to Mr. John Carbut, of the Photo-Relief Company of Philadelphia, by whom the glass picture was prepared, I can show you an enlargement of one of Mr. Webb's test on the screen. It contains, as you see, the Lord's prayer in a running hand. To form some idea of the size of the original writing let me give you the size of the original writing let me give you the size of the original writing let me give you the size of the original writing let me give you the size of the size of he had not not same manner i, would be contained, Old and New Testament, eight times over in the space of one square inch. Let us see if we can establish any relation between this writing and the size of light waves. On the same glass picture with the Webb test are a stries of ruleo bands, photographed, also by Dr. Woodward, with the same lens from plates like-wise intended as tests for microscopes, and known from their maker as Nobert's bands. The first of there, whose lines are about equal to those of the Webb test has these lines 112,000 of an inch apart, or would afford space for three red waves between each pair of lines. The fifth band, however, hus its lines 1-25,000 of an inch apart, and would therefore be only a very tight fit for a red wave. But these bands are made much finer than this the finest yet resolved being the nineteenth of the same series, and having 120,000 lines to the inch, or considerably more than three times finer than red waves. Dr. Woodward has been so kind as to send me one of his photographs made from this object, and I have thus thus the pleas. times finer than red waves. Dr. Woodward has been so kind as to send me one of his photographs made from this object, and I have thus the pleasure of showing you the picture of something produced by human skill far exceeding in inceness that almost inconceivably minute thing, a wave of light.

Such, then, are light waves as regards their magnitude in length—objects almost beyond the grasp of the imagination for minuteness, and yet measureable and even capable of being exceeded in minuteness by human ingenuity.

INCONCRIVABLE RAPIDITY OF THE WAVES.

As regards their rapidity of recurrence, how-ever, our imagination and powers of conception are left helplessly in the rear of the astounding tacts of the case. These tiny waves, of which, as we have seen. These tiny waves, of which, as we have seen, 26,600 to 60,000 may be arranged behind each other in the distance of an inch, run, or fly, or rather flark, forward at the rate of about 200,000 miles in a second. Two hundred thousand miles of them, therefore, enter the eye, or pass any one point, in a second, and every inch of this 200,000 miles contains 25,000 to 60,000 of these waves. The number of waves that arrive or pass in a second is thus for an average ray about 500 millions of millions.

This number, however, conveys no idea, and I is try.

If we counted five a second, which is about us fast as one can count, and counted day and night without cosing, it would take us just three mil-lions of years to count the number of waves ilons of years to count the number of waves which enter the eye in one second.

Yet, when you look at colored objects, the retina of your eye takes cognizance in some mysterious way of these rapid motions, and discriminates between the laster and slower rates. If it does not always count quite accurately, and sometimes, under unusual conditions, gets confused and makes mistakes are you surprised?

THE INPINITE VARIETY IN COLOR. ElColor, as we have stated, being synonymous with wave length, or with frequency of succession, we easily see that the variety in color is practically infinite, involving, as it does every numerical interval between forty-five millions of millions and ninety inflitions of millions, at the least, and, indeed, having no limit which we can assign to its subdivision.

To discriminate between these varieties the eye is evidently badequate, as we shall see more

THE PRISM AND ITS USES. THE PRISM AND ITS USES.

The most widely nasful at present is that fornished by the prism. When waves of light fall
upon this each wave is bent according to its
length. The shorter the wave the greater is the
bending, and thus, on leaving the prism, cach
length of wave goes its own way to its own place.
From the electric light which is lantern issuce a beam of light which, falling on the screen,
produces a circle of tinted light; but when as now,
it is caused to pass through a prism, you see on
the screen not one but many circles of light, each
differently colored. ifferently colored.

The reason of this is that, as I before said, the

The reason of this is that, as I before said, the prism sends each wavelength in a different direction, and thus unravels the mingled strand into the separate threads of color whose cross-sections you now see on the screen.

There was here shown on the screen, first, a single circle of pinkish-looking light, and then, when the same beam was passed through the prism, there appeared a row of beautifully colored disks—red, yellow, green, blue and violet—which were the separate colors seen at first united in the single disk or circle.]

By the use of the prism, then, or, as we say, by prismatic or spectrum analysis, we are enabled to supplement the capacities of the eye, and obtain, when necessary, a meet accurate discrimination between waves of different lengths, or different

let us now see what is the apparatus by which it is recognized in our senses. Figure 2.

The diagram now thrown on the screen shows the general structure of the eye, from which it will be perceived that this organ much resembles a photographic camera, with its lens in front and its sensitive plate is a hollow sphere coated, not with collodion, but with a development of nerve structure called the retina.

By means of the next diagram, (Fig. 2,) it will be easy to see semething of what is known about the microscopic structure of this sensitive film, the retina. The important part of this to ear present subject is, as far as we know, the carlons series of objects known as rods and cones, which seem to be the terminals of the nerve filaments. Experiments which we cannot stop now to relate prove that the perception of light and color is located in this part of the organ; but how this perception is accomplished by this instrumentality has not yet been shown.

A wonderful complexity of structure is here revealed, and each addition of microscopic power seems only to develop new details and more minute structures: as, for example, in the striation and segmentation of the cones. The globular bodies seen in the long stems of these organs are, moreover, found in some cases to be colored, and thus suggest a discrimination of color by absorption: but this whole subject lies far out in the THE BETINA.

moreover, found in some cases to be colored, and thus suggest a discrimination of color by absorp-tion: but this whole subject lies far out in the lerra incognized science, and I only bring this before you to show in how tangled a jungle we are laboring to clear the path of knowledge in this direction. THE PERCEPTION OF COLOR.

Passing, however, from this anatomical view of the subject, I will briefly state the theoretical view first proposed by Thomas Young in 1801, and of late more fully developed by Heimholitz, and will then give you some experimental demonstra-tion of its probability.

of late more inity developed by Reiminott, and will then give you some experimental demonstration of its probability.

According to this view, the perception of the eye for color is primitively triple—that is, three wave lengths alone are directly or definitely perceived, and when waves of any other lengths are received, and when waves of any other lengths are received, they are only recognized as affecting, in some inferior degree, one or more of these primitive faculties.

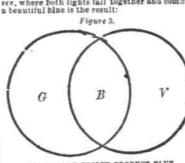
Thus, let us assume with Young that there are in the eye three sets of nerves, one affected by red, one by green, and one by violet waves primarily, but each also capable of receiving some inferior impression from the other waves or colors. Thus the red nerves would be sensitive to green waves, but would perceive them only as faint red, and so with the others.

The diagram now upon the screen will aid us in following out seme of the results of this. Thus, suppose waves of blue light, intermediate in length between green and violet, to fail upon the eye: they will excite the two nearest impressions—that is, the green and violet—and this mixed impression will be to our mind the thing we call blue.

Can we prove this? I think so in the following way. If blue is to the eye simply the result of a mixed impression will be to our mind the thing we call blue.

Can we prove this? I think so in the following way: If blue is to the eye simply the result of a combined impression of green and violet, then by mingling green and violet light we should have a perfect impression of blue; but if the eye recognizes blue as a distinct thing, then green and violet combined would produce an impression of something not identical with blue.

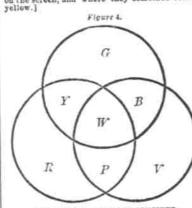
We will therefore try this experiment in its simplest form. From one lantern I throw upon the serven a circle of violet light, and from another a circle of green. They are adjusted so as not to match, but to overlap, in part, and, as you see, where both lights fall together and combine, a beautiful blue is the result:



We then see that that particular wave length which we call blue, which the prism throws to a certain place, and whose waves are about 1.50,000 of an inch long, is not perceived in its purity by the eye alone, but is only shown as something equivalent to a mixture of green and violet.

What blue would look like if we could see it as blue, we can no more know than what would be the impressions produced by a sixth sense if we had one.

We have then shown that blue as it exists in GREEN AND VIOLET PRODUCE BLUE, We have, then, shown that blue, as it exists in we have, then, shown that once, as it exists it light, is not visible to the eye, and the same thing may, in the same way, be shown of yellow [Red and green disks of light were then throws on the screen, and where they combined looked yellow.]



RED, GREEN AND VIOLET COMBINED. We may, in fact, go a step further, and show what will be the result of combining all three impressions—red, green and violet.

[By means of three lanterns acting at once, three disks were here thrown upon the screen, producing the colors indicated by the initials in figure 4—red, green, violet, yellow, blue, purple and white.] white.]
We here [Fig. 4] perceive that red, green and violet combined produce on our eyes the same impression as white light; or, in other words, the same effect as when all the infinite variety of wave lenghts which exist in a ray of white light act on the eye at once.

OTHER COMBINATIONS PRODUCING WHITE. Feyond this, however, we may also produce the effect of whiteness to the eye by a great variety of combinations. Thus, as we have already seen, green and violet seneations are excited by blace, hence, if to blue we add red light, all the three elementary impressions are excited at once, and the impression of white results. This we accomplish as before, on the screen.

So, again, yellow being capable of exciting the red and green impressions, if to yellow we add violet, we will have the sensation of white.

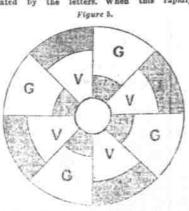
In the diagram now thrown on the screen I have indicated the actual relation of some of the colors by which the combined effects are produced.

These results, however, are so important that I will not leave them to one method of proof.

resistance of vision,
as you know, is the name given to that property
by which the eye retains an impression for a
short time after the actual image has ceased to
exist on the retina. Thus I now throw on the
screen a series of dots, which move backwards
and forwards like little shuttles. I now gradually increase the rapidity of their movement,
until presently they weave a continuous wreath
of light. This is because the impression made
by each shuttle remains on the retina, in each
part of its track, during the time it is traveling
around the rest and coming back again to refresh
the impression of each point. Similarly I have
here a disk of variegated colors, to which I can
give a double rotary motion, and thus produce an
appearsnee of blended colors, flowing out from
an ever-changing centre, of remarkable beauty.
[This apparatus, the "chameleon top" for the
lantern, devised by the lecturer, and made by
Mr. J. Zentmayer, was shown at this point.
From a centre which changed, by insensible gradations, from red to crange, and purple, and blue,
and white, seemed to flow out successive waves of
these and other timis, ever blending, melting and
and changing under the eye.]

PROFESSOR BOOD'S CHROMATROPE PERSISTENCE OF VISION,

PROPESSOR ROOD'S CHROMATROPE This same principle of persistence of vision pplied similarly in the arrangement which This same principle of persistence of vision is applied similarly in the arrangement which I now show you, first devised and made by Professor Rood, of New York, and here constructed in a very ingenious manner by George Wale & Co., of Hoboken. It consists of a disk of glass, clear at the centre, opaque in the shaded parts, and colored green and violet elsewhere as indicated by the letters. When this rapidly



rotates, we have an outer circle of green and an rotates, we have an outer circle of green and an inner circle of violet next to the clear centre but between the separate colors seen at first united in the single disk or circle.]

By the use of the prism, then, or, as we say, by prismatic or spectrum analysis, we are enabled to supplement the capacities of the eye, and obtain, when necessary, a meet accurate discrimination between wasee of different lengths, or different colors.

THE HYE.

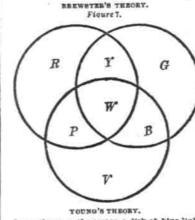
Such, then, being the nature of color in light,

Lastly, we commingle seven tints, and obtain the same result—that is, an impression of whiteness: THE PRIMARY COLORS.

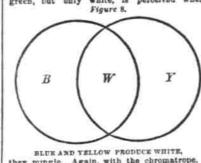
The FRIMARY COLORS.

In fact, it is evident that to the eye it would be all the same thing if only three kinds of waves existed. Resting too much on this unaided perception, even so able a man as Sir David Brewster was led to form a theory of objective color, founded on this idea, which, though long since disproved, now and then turns up at the present time. But, it may be asked, how do we know that red, green and violet are the primitive impressions, and not red, yeilow and blue, as is commonly supposed. We will answer by an experiment. If red, yeilow and blue are the primitive sensations, then clearly green will be equivalent to a mixture of blue and yeilow. On the other theory, however, blue and yeilow should be equivalent to white, because blue equals green and violet, and yellow equals red and green; together, therefore, they involve all the sensations. If, then, the theory which we may call that of Brewster is true, blue and yellow light mingled should look green; but if Young's theory is true, these two colors mixed should give the impression of white. But, it may be asked, how do we know that red,

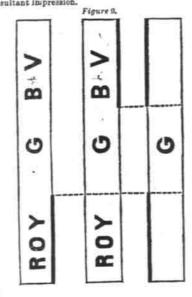
Figure 6. R 0 Y-W V G BREWSTER'S THEORY. Figure 7.



I now throw on the screen a disk of blue light, nd again over it in part, as before, one f yellow, and, as you see, not a trace of reen, but only white, is perceived where



they mingle. Again, with the chromatrope, I spin together light threads of the same two colors, and as before white, not green, is the re-



 (\mathcal{E}) (m) (0)

Every child, however, knows that blue and yeliow paints, when mingled, make green. Why is this?

With the sid of the diagram [Fig. 9] I will explain this. First, however, we must bear in mind that paints show color by transmitting light through them to and from the paper on which they are used. A blue paint is one which transmits only green, blue and violet color, while a yellow paint transmits only red, yellow, orange and green. Thus, while light, which has been obliged to filter through such a blue and yellow pair of particles, will have nothing but green left in it.

If, however, we throw the light transmitted by the yellow paint on top of the light transmitted by the blue paint, we will evidently have all the colors represented, and therefore an impression of white produced.

To illustrate this further. I will now take the pieces of colored glass just used to obtain the blue and yellow lights, which, united, made white, and will place them over each order in the same lantern, so that they will act as a double filter, such as we have described; you then see that they produce a bright green color.

Evidently this making of green from blue and

lantern, so that they will act as a double inter, such as we have described; you then see that they produce a bright green color.

Evidently this making of green from blue and yellow paint is a mere accident of the experiment, and the primary colors of Young-red, green and violet-are the true simple impressions, and not those of Brewster-red, yellow and blue. PATIGUE OF THE EVE.

There is, however, another property of the eye as regards its perceptions of color which must not be forgotten.

This organ, like all others, is susceptible of fatigue, and with fatigue comes a diminution of power or sensitiveness, and this not only in a general way, but as regards its individual capacities.

power or menitreness, and claim see only har goatties.

Thus, suppose the eye to be exposed to red
light, the perception of red is soon fatigued and
dulled, and if then white light be viewed, the red
element of the white will produce less than its
due impression, and the white light will seem colored by an excess of the other tints.

It thus comes about that pure white may be
made to seem of any tint by contrasting it to this
way with some strong general color. Thus, I
have here two lanterns throwing towards the
screen one red and the other white light, and an
object, A B, is placed so as to throw on the screen
two shadows. At R', it is clear, the white light
does not fall, but only the red, and at W', as
clearly, no red light comes, but only white. Yet
which of you for a moment would suppose that
this was white, and not a bitte green? If I make
this actually green, by placing a green glass before W, it looks but little greener than it did before, when it was actually white. Now I remove
the red light and substitute green, and then you
see the white part looks as red as it before looked
green, and so we can change it at will.

EFFECT OF CONTRASTS IN COLOR.

EFFECT OF CONTRASTS IN COLOR.

HYPECT OF CONTRASTS IN COLOR.

This principle, as involved in what is called the effect of contrast, is invaluable to the painter. By a judicious use of brilliant contrast color, he gives any desired shadet to a relatively neutral tint, and thus develops some of the lovellest result of his ar.

To illustrate this, I throw on the screen from one lantern a picture of a statue, with a background of follage. From another lantern I throw over this an even disk of light, and on this piate an opaque silbouette, corresponding in outline with the statue. By this means the statue is shaded from the light coming from the second lantern, which falls, however, on all other parts of the picture. I can thus, by introducing colored glass, and in the second lantern, paint at a stroke all but the statue with tinted light. I now introduce a red glass, and you see that the follage looks red, and the statue is no longer white but green, and now, with a green glass, we make the follage green, and the statue, whose color has in fact never been in the least altered, now looks red. We can thus, as it were, paint an object without color, or make red by using green, and view errss. THE POWERS AND DEFECTS OF THE EYE.

In speaking of the eye in its relation to color and of its power of discriminating between differand of its power of discriminating between different wave lengths, I have used expressions implying imperfection and error in its action; and lest I should convey an impression which would be as far from my intention as it is from the facts of the case, I must say a few words in explanation. of the case, I must say a few words in explana-tion.

Discrimination between wave lengths is not only not the true office of the eye, but would be quite inconsistent with its varied and indispensa-ble functions as an organ of vision.

THE EVE AS A SPECTROSCOPE. It is perfectly true that the eye, as a spectroscope, is a miserable instrument; but who, when gazing at the glories of a crimson sunset, at the beauties of a variegated landscape, or the bleuded roses and illies of a pretty face, would change his eyes for a pair of the finest spectroscopes that have ever left the shop of the most skillful opticisn! cian!

It is common and natural, in comparing the eye to this or that special instrument, to allude to its differences in terms implying defect. But this does not, and should not carry with it any idea of repreach.

THE EYE AS AN ORGAN OF VISION. THE XYE AS AN ORGAN OF VISION.

In speaking of the eye as an optical instrument one of our ablest physicists, Helmholts, has used a form of expression, which, quoted alone and without reference to the general spirit of the context, would convey the impression that the eye was held in contempt as a bungling piece of workmanship, unworthy of any skillful optician.

Any candid reader who peruses the entire passage will, however, find that this is as far from the meaning of the author as it is from the fact. Indeed, Helmholt's investigations themselves show that, wherever full knowledge has been reached, every deviation from what would be the better method in an optical instrument is an instance of the admirable adaptation of the eye to its larger and more complex lunctions as an organ of vision. GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST YESTERDAY.

OUR NEW COMMISSIONER-MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH-THE JACKSON DEMOCRATS-THE LIQUOR DEALERS AND FRUIT-GROWERS-SALEOF STALLS IN THE NORTHERN MARKETS - MINOR TOPICS-TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region winds shifting to northeast and southeast, low temperature, portly cloudy weather, and followed by falling baremeter. The following was the range of the thermometer at Hempler's yesterday: 8 a. m., 43°; 19 a. m., 42°; 19 m., 44°; 4 p. m., 43°; 5 p. m., 41°; 8 p. m., 43°; 6 p. m., 41°; 8 p. m., 45°; 6 p. m., 41°; 8 p. m., 45°; 6 p. m., 41°; 8 p. m., 41°; 8

Use Patterson & Jones' Trophy tomatoes. Choice fruits—Malaga Fruit Co., 408 9th st.
Where to go when shert of money—to work.
The police seem to be the most successful get-ters-up of clubs, and they are not always discreet about it.

Boyd's Directory of the District of Columbia for
1875 is out, and it is the best arranged and most
complete work he has ever issued. The type is
good and the bieding superb.

Cannel coal from West Virginia—a supply of
the above celebrated coal just received. Those
wishing it, please apply early. Dickson & King,
corner of Sixteenth and K streets northwest. "Are you not a back-man?" inquired a Wash-ington lady of a foppish young fellow who was afflicted with a backing cough. "Not enough of a one to drive out this cold," was the reply.

"If every man's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share
Who move our envy now." w no move our eavy now."

Mr. Jcs. Harper, the oldest resident in Georgetown, said to be upwards of one hundred years of age, and who resides with his son at the corner of Potomac and Water streets, was stricken with paralysis on Monday, and is not expected to reserver.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, held in Alexandria, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Howard, president; Albert Hewson, secretary and treasurer: directors, W. H. Howard, F. L. Smith, George B. Roberts, Thos. A. Scott and Andrew Jamieson. Last evening a colored damsel on Tenth street became riled at something. Seeing a man near by, she called him an infernal African, and piled bricks on top of him until he resembled a minia-ture ruin of Babylon. That man is sitting sadly by the fire to-day, rubbing arnics on his features, and musing over the inconsistency of female na-tures.

and musing over the inconsistency of female natures.

A homogeneous specimen of the genus home, a countryman, was last night much pursied at the exhibition of the stereopticon at the Centre market. After wondering a long time at the mysterious changes flashed upon the caavas, and wholly unable to comprehend the phenomens, he turned down the Avenue, saying to himself, "that beats a jack-o'-lantern all to hell?"

Union Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pytheas, has elected officers as follows: James Dougherty, U. C.; James S. Smith, V. C.; Edwin Brummagin, prelate; W. Wallace Grant, R. E. S.; William H. Carr, M. F.; William D. Redfield, M. E.; Geo. Fraar, M. A.: Ed. D. Smout, I. G.; Augustus Glargow, O. G. Representative to the Grand Lodge, Past Chancellors James Dougherty, J. H. Kahlert, W. H. Osborn, J. F. Pearson and A. J. Preail.

Kenilworth Castle, No. 1, Knights of the Golden. Kenilworth Castle, No. 1, Knights of the Golden

Kenilworth Castle, No. 1, Knights of the Golden Eagle, at their regular meeting last night, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: N. C., C. M. Robinson; V. C., J. W. Owen; H. P., John Scott; M. R., John W. Asbby; V. H., Argyle Finney; S. H., J. Forrest Thorn; W. C., L. E. Smithe; Keeper of Exchequer, Julius Lansburgh; clerk to the Keeper of Exchequer, D. L. Engel; Ensign, J. M. Martin; Esquire, F. Durand; F. G., H. Wampler; S. G. W. W. Arnold, Board of trustees, C. W. Loannards, Z. W. Kessler and W. E. Dennison. FINE GROCERIES.

C. C. Bryan, northwest corner of Fiftteenth

and I streets, still offers unparalleled induce-

ments to the public in fine groceries, of which he ments to the passion in one groceries, or which all has a most extensive assortment, embracing all the luxuries usually obtained in a first-class house. A visit to his establishment will convince the purchaser of the fine quality and low prices of his goods. THE POST OFFICE. Several loads of granite from the Cape Ann quarries, in Massachusetts, are being delivered

quarries, in Massachusetts, are being delivered at the Post Office building. One, an immense square block, for a platform to span the area on the F-street front, is the largest single block of granite of this firm ever brought to this city. The granite is being delivered by Messrs. Simons & Johnson, and the work on the Post Office build-ing is making creditable progress. All frequent-ers of the city post office rejoice at the prospect of its completion. W. S. ANDREWS AT LINCOLN HALL TO-NIGHT. There is just one day left in which to sozure reerved seats for Mr. W. S. Andrews' lecture tonight at Lincoln hall. Artemus Ward, the great

night at Lincoin hall. Artennis ward, the great showman, and many other celebrated characters, will live again to-night for a few moments. Mr. Andrews has clevated de lineations of every character to the restrun, and made the art respecta-ble. Do not fall to hear him to-night, as only one such an opportunity presents itself in a life time. Tickets for sale at J. U. Parker's bookstore. TEMPERANCE. Rescue Division No. 6, Sons of Temperance, occupied its new hall in Temperance Temple (old Union League hall) last night, and had a public installation of officers, after which those present were entertained by vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and short, pithy remarks upon the cause of temperance by some of the most prominent men laboring in the cause. After the public meeting the division went into secret session, for the purpose of initiating a number of persons who had signified a desire to become members. (old Union League hall) last night, and had a

COAL FROM KANAWHA VALLEY. Acting on THE REPUBLICAN'S advice, General Wickham, of the Chesspeake and Ohio railroad, and Mr. John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and and Mr. John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, have come to an understanding whereby coal from the Kanawha valley, West Virginia, is brought to this city by rail at \$4.7 per 2,000 pounds freight. Yesterday four car-loads of cannel coal, from the Pytonia Company's mines, at St. Albans, 140 miles west of the White Sulphur Springs, reached this city, via Staunton, Harper's Ferry and the Metropolitan railroad. This is the first cannel coal brought all the way by rail to our city, and is a new feature in our commerce.

The cold weather has the effect to sharpen the energies of hack horses and others on the streets, while it has the opposite effect upon the drivers, while it has the opposite effect upon the drivers, to wit: makes them stupid, as witness the many "hair-breadth escapes" on Pennsylvania avenue from horses rushing madiy and recklessly acount corners and over street crossings. Two gentlemen, apparently strangers, walking down the Avenue yesterday, when near Lowis Johnson & Uo.'s bank, were nearly run down by a hack driven at a break-neck speed across from the south side of the Avenue. They sprang aside to avoid it, and were met by a second carriege coming from around the corner of D street, and in the effort to dodge the second were struck by the horse of an express wagon coming upon thom from behind lodge the second were struck by the horse of a typess wagon coming upon thom from behind and down the Avenue. One of them was thrown to the ground, though fortunately neither were njured. A few arres s by the police for this kind of reckless driving would soon break up the habit and save serious accidents.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS. The Potomac Fruit Growers' Association held their regular meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Trade; the president, C. Gilling-ham, in the chair, and P. H. Folsom, secretary. ham, in the chair, and P. H. Folsom, secretary.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, C. Gillingham;
first vice president, Wm. H. Chase; second vice
president, Z. M. P. King; secretary, J. E. Snotgrass; treasurer. N. W. Pierson; executive committee, Edward Daniels, Robert T. Roberts, John
H. King, E. P. Howland and P. H. Tolsom.
Major King was designated by the president
to read a paper at the next meeting of the association, and selected as his subject the "Culture of
the Quince." ciation, and selected as an avadance the Quince."

Coionel Daniels, Major Hine, Dr. Howland, Mr. Needbam, Mr. Saunders and the president made remarks appropriate to the occasion, after which the association adjourned.

THE DEMOCRACY. THE OLD JACKSON ASSOCIATION. The Jackson Democratic Association held a business meeting at their rooms last evening prior to their public meeting at Lincoln hall on the evening of the 8th. John E. Norris, esq., occupied the chair and Dr. Charles Allen acted

as secretary.

The association received a message from the Metropolitan club, notifying them that their invitation to unite in a celebration on the approaching anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was accepted, resolved that hereafter, until further amended, the association should meet on the first Tuesday of every month, instead of weekly, as it has dene during the political campaign.

After transacting the usual business of the evening the association adjourned until Friday evening next.

Gov. Arny, with his troupe of interpreters and braves of the Navajoes, returned a day or two since to this city from a most successful and in-teresting tour through the great cities. Phitadelphis, New York and Boston have been visited by these wandering red men and their energetic delphis, New York and Boston have been vasted by these wandering red men and their energetic guardian.

Everywhere they were received with distinguishing attention, and wonder upon wonder in the grand centres of civilisation was revealed to the Indians, whose ideas of the magnitude of this country, and the numbers and power of the white race were augmented beyond the limits of past imagination as they journeyed. Gov. Army is prosecuting his measures before Congress with his accustomed vigor, and it is confidently anticluded in the confidential and the confidence of listening to a lecture by the Governor upon the history and characteristics of the Navalces and other tribes, on which occasion the indians will be exhibited. Jue amouncement of time and place will be given. Gov. Army has purchased looms and other implements of improved industry, with materials for weaving, to be used by the tribe at home, and an instructor in the industrial six has been engaged to return to the Territory with them. The party are again at the Tremost house.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIA-

TION.
The annual meeting of the Brick Manufacture as held Monday night; Mr. W. E. Brown in the chair. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: John E. Herrell, president: Peter ensuing term; John E. Herrell, president; Foor-Hill, vice president; J. H. Richards, secretary, Fielder Scott, assistant secretary; John Hopkins, transurer, and Robert Campbell, sergeant-arams. After the meeting adjourned the membars partook of a supper served up by Messys. Schwing & Clark, at which Mr. J. E. Herrell presided. The eatables having been dis-losed of, the lighors were produced. Mr. A. G.

Appleman proposed "The Brickmakers' Association—may its inture be as bright as its past, and its officers as sound and true as a well-burned brick," Mr. T. E. Smithson proposed "Our Past Career—due to the fact t' at we have not engaged in Child's play, but have done Brown whalever we have had to do, and have not Heralided it to the world." Mr. Brown responded briefly. Mr. W. T. Walker proposed "South Washinston—the residence of Webster and the abode of Cley; may the former continue to work up the latter for the good of the "capital." Mr. John Webster responded.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER. MR. SETH LEDYARD PHELPS NOMI-

NATED.

In consequence of the resignation of the Hor Henry T. Blow as one of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia, the President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Seth Ledyard Phelps to fill the vacancy. The fact seon became noised about the city, and the conundrum was, who is Mr. Phelps, the new Commissioner? The gentle-man who for some time to come is to be one of the rulers of the people of the District was born in Ohio, and entered the Naval Academy as a cadet, from which he gratuated in 1841 and at once en-tered upon active service. During the war he performed gallant and meritorious service, for which he was frequently promoted. He was an aid to Admiral Porter while that officer was in command of the Mississippi squadron, and commanded the gunboat Eastport on the Red River expedition. On the 29th of October, 1864, he resigned his position in the navy-at the time holding the rank of lieutenant commander—and took up his residence in Washington. For a long time be was connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as its agent on the coast of Mexico and China, but resigned six or eight months ago, as he had become dissatisfied with the management. Mr. Phelps married early in life a daughter of the late General Manydier United States army, and has made this city his permanent home. He is spoken of by those who know him as a gentleman of excellent business qualities and executive ability.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

HIS COMPANION SAVES HIM FROM ARREST.
Mrs. A. R. Allen, residing at No. 400 O street northwest, yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, was awakened by hearing some person attempt-ing to enter the house, and immediately awoke her husband. He went down stairs, and found that an effort had been made to force the front door. He started to open it, and had only partially succeeded, when a large, robust darkey started to walk in. Not holding a reception at that hour of the night, Mr. Allen, who had in his hand a heavy fire-poker, reminded his visitor of the fact by hitting him a powerful blow on the head, which broke the poker and staggered the negro. But it seems that he had a companion with him, who hastened to his assistance, and they were about making a second and more formidable attack upon Mr. Allen, who in the meantime had been turnished with a pistol by his wife, when that gentleman fired at them, and the one that received the blow from the poker fell, exclaiming "I'm shot." He, however, picked himself up, and with his friend departed, having found the reception warmer than anticipated. A large pool of blood was found on the step, and officer Oliver tracked it into O-street alley, where the trail was lost. that an effort had been made to force the front he trail was lost.

NORTHERN LIBERTY MARKET. MORE STALLS SOLD—A FEW LEFT FOR RENTAL The sale of stalls was continued in the Northern Liberty market yesterday, beginning at 1 o'clock. There was not as many dealers in attendance as There was not as many dealers in attendance as on the day previous. Having made their selections, they were content to remain away and allow those desirous of procuring stalls an uninterrupted opportunity of doing so. Mr. Thomas Dowling commenced the sale at the appointed time, but did not find the bidders as hungry for a choice as they had been, and consequently the selling was somewhat slow. After sixteen stands had been disposed of, and there appearing no desire on the part of those present to offer the company anything like a fair and reasonable bonus for the twenty-five stalls remaining, it was decided to withdraw and hold them over until next spring. In the meantime they will be rented at a price to be hereafter fixed upon by the board of directors. Those sold were as follows: 520 and 522 J. G. Faunce, \$500 each; 150, Wolf & Jacobs, \$475; 519, Sweetzer, \$450; 502 and 504 A. Berkley, \$25 each; 149. P. J. Triplett, \$375; 408, J. H. Smith, \$375; 134, Wm. Switzer, \$350; 406, Thos. Joy, \$375; 202, Jos. Wyrick, \$800; 338 and 340, A. Daris, \$250 each; 407. Wm. Tumford, \$400; 256, Wm. Goble, \$500; 120, Wm. Roach, \$622; 441, Lewis Kneels, \$500; 120, Wm. Roach, \$622; 441, Lewis Kneels, \$500; 417, Robert Smith, \$500; 334, T. D. Daily, \$500.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

OPERATIONS OF THE HEALTH OFFICE-VITAL STATISTICS. The Board of Health failed to meet last evening, but the registrar and health officer's reports be ing ready a transcript was taken of them. The following is a synopsis of the operations of the health office for the week ending January 2, 1875: Nuisances reported, 281; referred, 32; abated, 261; referred to Commissioners, 9; complaints of citizens, 12; notices issued, 8; causes

abated, 251: referred to Commissioners, 9: complaints of citizens, 12: notices issued, 8: causes of death investigated, 9: burials at public expense, 5: patients treated by physicians to the poor, 119; cost of medicines furnished, 84: 93; deas animals removed, 48; loads of garbage removed, 186; privise eleaned, 64; inspections—4,500 bunches fish, 15,200 bushels oysters; condemnations—26 bunches fish, 15 pounds beef, 22 turkeys, 2 geese, 7 chickens, 35 rabbits, 12 birds, 4 pumpkins; animals impounded, 4; redeemed, 4; amount realized, \$3.25.

The frame house and premises situated on Virginia avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets northwest, the property of J. E. Snodgrans, having defective drainage, no sewerage and leaky roof, was declared a nuisance, and the health officer ordered to abate it.

The registrar's statement of mortality for the week was submitted as follows:

Deaths registered — Adults: White male, 19; white female, 1; colored male, 18; colored female, 10—total, 89. Minors: White male, 5; white female, 9; colored male, 11; colored female, 5, 10. The principal causes of death were, from whooping cough, 25; phthisis pulmonalis, 14; apoplexy, 2; pneumonia, 20; pleuritis, 4; old axe 3.

Marriages—White, 8; colored, 3; total, 11.

Births—White male, 26; white female, 25; colored male, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 25; colored male, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 26; colored male, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 26; colored male, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 26; colored male, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 26; colored male, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 26; colored male, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 26; colored male, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 16; colored female, 1; tolored female, 16; colored female, 11; tolored female, 16; colored female, 16; colored female, 16; colored female, 16; colored female,

ANOTHER INJUNCTION. COLUMBUS ALEXANDER'S SPECIAL

TAXES.

Columbus Alexander obtained from the Special Term, Judge Wylle, yesterday a preliminary in-junction restraining the sale of certain real estate advertised to be sold in default of the payment of Term, Judge Wylle, yesterday a preliminary injunction restraining the sale of certain real estate advertised to be sold in default of the payment of special-tax certificates held by the First National Bank of New York. The order to show cause against a perpetual injunction was issued to the District Commissioners, returnable on the 12th day of Jannary, when the case will be argued. The complainant states that he is the owner of lot 2, square 286, on New York avenue; that said lot is advertised for sale on the application, as is alleged, of the First National Hank of New York, claiming to be the holder of a certain certificate of indebtedness which purports to be a lien on the property for non-payment of assessment for special improvements. He alleges that the law was not complied with, inasmuch as he was not allowed thirty days in which to settle, but that the notification of the assessment bears date on August 20, 1874, and was not sorved on him until the 31st of August, and two days thereafter (September 2) the certificate of indebtedness was issued. He further charges that the assessment stated in the certificate is \$10,24 per front foot, exclusive of sewer and water services, which increases the amount to about \$11.82, and he believes the same to have been proportioned upon an average of the pretended costs, and charges that statements were made of the costs of this improvement differing from each other, and they are unreliable.

He charges that the total cost of the improvement of New York avenue from Ninth to Fifteenth street was, as per official table, \$121.471.84, to which was added without authority b per cent, making a total of \$120,872.30. Within this aggregate he says there is a charge of \$6,500.10 for undoing and doing over again work which was improperly charged to the aggregate. He charges that the contract price for grading was 20 cents per yard, and 40 cents was charged; that \$284.15, with \$202 for hauting, paid by the Government, should be deducted as also \$1,200 for two feet of grading includ

ON THE ALTAR! ON THE ALTAR WE PLACE OUR MAMMOTH STOCK. One illustration will serve for all.

The Finest English and French Cassimere Pants
made to order At \$10.50. We have been selling SAME GOODS
At \$18 and 120.
We have the largest stock, and have reduced

No sham or humbug.

No sham or humbug.

Norz.—Dully items of our "sacrifice" prices will be found on the first page of the Critic. Look for them.

Sid Seventh street. AUCTION SALES TO-DAY. By Wm. L. Wall & Co.:
At 10 o'clock, forty elegant perior suites of the mest modern styles, and a large assortment of furniture of all kinds.
At 12 o'clock, pair of fine black horses, coupe, family carriage, harness, robes, blankets, &c.

family carriage, names, roos, bianacis, ac.

By Latimer & Cleary:

At 4 o'clock, valuable improved real estate, situated on the north side of H street north, between Ninth and Tenth streets west, and on the east side of Tenth street west, between H and I streets north, consisting of one double and three single three-story brick houses, and one two-story frame house.

By Diversion Rice: By Duncanson Bros:
At 4 o'clock, valuable brick house and lot on ton street, near Munice. By H. H. Warner:
At 12 o'clock, negotiable notes secured by mortgage on valuable real estate in Prince George's
county, Md., near College station, Baltimore and couply, Md., near College state of the College Stat

TAKE CARK OF YOUR VALUABLES. Call and examine the fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, for safe keeping of securities, lewels, silver-ware, or other valuables. Rents, from ten to sixty dollars per annum, according to size. No business man can afford to do without them.

Takewarning from the Chicago and Boston fires

TEMPLE OF THE MUSES. OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE ACAD-

EMY OF MUSIC.

BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE OF GUESTS-AD DRESS OF WELCOME BY S. TEAKLE WAL-LIS-GRAND BALL-MUSIC BY THE MA-RINE BAND-FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE [Special to the Republican.]

BALTIMORE, January 5, 1875.

The new Academy of Music, whose formal spening took place here to-night with imposing and beautiful ceremonies, is a magnificent struc ture. It is built of brick, stone and iron, and is one of the grandest buildings ornamenting the Monumental City. It cost some \$300,000, which sum was raised by private subscription. THE EFFECT.

Under the rays of the great chandeller and side-jets the effect was very beautiful. The soft colorings of the rich frescops, the rich gold gildings, the pure white Chargatides, bearing aloft torches of flame; the heavy curtains and elegant upholstering were all thrown into bold relief, and reflected the exquisite taste of the artists engaged in the construction and decoration of the building.

As early as 7:30 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and then the fashionable society of Balti-more began to pour in. As they entered the magnificent proscenium boxes and stalls and dress circles they could not refrain from expressions of wonder and delight at the dazsling beauty and brilliancy of the scene. It was really a proud night for the society of Baltimore, and from first to last they entered into the full en-joyment and spirit of the celebration. During the evening cheer after was given, as under the burning suns of several electric lights the full design and splendor of the decorations were brought into view. It is probable that some fifteen hundred ladies

and gentlemen were present, and they repre-sented the creme de la creme of the wealth and fashion of Baltimere, while Washington made a large contribution to the beauty and elegance of the occasion.

At 9 o'clock the full Marine band, numbering thirty-five pieces, (Schneider leader,) commence

the opening selections of the INAUGURAL BALL. s follows: Overture, Reggente, Mercadante; Carnival of Venice, arranged by Schneider; Brewer of Freston, Adam; Fackeltans, Meyer-beer; selection, Guiramento, with soles for flute and barytone, Mercadante; overture, Wm. Tell,

THE PROGRAMME OF DANCING was as follows: Grand Polonaise, Bilse; Waltz, Blue Danube, Strauss; Vespri Sicilien, Verdi: Galop, Express, D'Albert: Postilion Walts, Rossi; Quadrille, Freikugein, Voss; Amarylla, Ghys; Waltz, Greeting to Hanover, Labitsky; Duetto for two Cornets, Semiramide, Rossini; Polka Redowa, Gabrielle, Faust; Selection, Norma, Bellini; Lanciers, De Garmo, Weingarten; Song, Looking Back, Sallivan; Waltz, Where the Citron Bloometh, (new.) Strauss; Traviata, Introduction and Finale, Verdi; Galop, En Trapeze, Herfurth; Selection, Martha, Flotow; Quadrille, Amusement, Zikoff; Song, I Think of Thee, Abt; Waltz, Hydropateu, Gungl; Selection, Trovatore, Verdi; Schottish, Heben and Schweben, Faust; Lanciers, Hoffman; Waltz, Schwungrader (new) Strauss; Galop, Storm Bird,

Faust. The orchestra for the dance music was directed by H. M. Jungnickel; promenade music by the United States band, L. Schneider, director. The reception committee wore a white ribbon; the floor committee, blue ribbon; the music committee, white and red ribbon; the supper committee, red ribbon; the police committee, orange. The following is a literal copy of the supper

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JAN. 5, 1875.

Supper.
Escalloped oysters.
Broiled oysters.
Fried oysters.
Spiced oysters.
Croquettes with peas.
Chicken saied.
Turkey with mushrooms.
Tongue.
Ham.
Ue cream.
Water ices.
Cake. Supper. Cake. Louis Rederer Carte Blanche. Gold Lac....Piper Heidselck..... Boll & Co.....Lamertine Fils.....

The address was made by S. Teackle Wallis, of which the following is a synopsis.

The world is commonly so willing to be delighted and amused that they who would minister to its highest pleasures without any special object of their own to serve might reasonably expect to be met half way. Such is not the usual experience in matters of this sort. The chief obstruction does not come from those who believe theatrical entertainments to be sinful, but from those who think from the expense of maintaining it there are many also who hope to cover their own want of public spirit by urging the impracticability and prophesying the failure of the well-meant labors of others. We have reason, therefore, to be deeply gratified by your flattering sympathy, and we are justly proud of having added to the attractions of Baltimore a temple worthy of the highest triumphs of lyric and dramatic art. We believe that we have con-

ferred a substantial and practical benefit on the community.

Communities may grow rich, but it is the teaching of history that they can never be anything but provincial and little so long as they are con-tent to surrender themselves altogether to the arts of thrift. Think of it, a city of 300,000 souls

arts of thrist. Think of it, a city of source source and aspiring to be a great commercial centre and emporium without a public gallery of art, or any work of art except these gathered by private hands.

This Academy is in the interest of art, and all that it teaches. The art to which this building is devoted may be prostituted and degraded, but its natural tendency is upward, Dramatic and lyric representations are the natural outgrowth of humanity. Heligion itself has not scorned their aid. They are linked with the arts that elevate and adorn. You cannot stand afar off, denouncing the vices of the stage with any ra-tional hope that your denunciation will improve. From this night forward, if music and the drama refuse to dwell among us, it cannot be because there is no worthy house for them. Ladies and gentlemen, we surrender the Temple of the Muses to the worship of the Graces. The dancing then commenced.

The huge, drastic, griping, siekening pills, contructed of crude, cearse and bulky togradients, are last being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Billious Gramulesthe "Little Giant" Catharie or Mulium in Parvo Physio. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs beir active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or granules, scarcely larger than mustard seed renders each little pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and plessant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Bacomsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you preserbe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the pince of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., sny: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them and will spoit the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

IF A MAN WANTS A BOTTLE OF WHISKY if A MAN WANTS A BOTTLE OF WHIRKY
let him him buy it and take it home like a man,
and not sneak home with a bottle of "Hitters,"
or "Cordial," and pretend that it is medicine. It
he wants a tonic that is something better than a
temporary stimulant, he should get a bottle of
Peruvian Syrup, (an Iron Tonic,) that will vital,
ize the blood and give durable strength to the
system. RAVE TOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS.

When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure course, colds, bleeding at the luner, and arrest the fell destroyer, Consumption, it does more than most physicians can do The use of a single buttle will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper. Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam.—This Bal-ramic compound has become a home mixture. Let all who sufer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequaled remedy. So crs. and \$1 a bottle, large bottles much the

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED THOUSANDS HAVE HELD CHARGED by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalide cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

FINANCIAL. NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Particled by Lewis Johnson & Co., Brukers, Vern.
Rote, northeast corner Pennsylvania accuse at Tenth ettert, Walkington.

Tenth street, Washington.
United States 5-20's, 1802, coupon.
United States 5-20's, 1802, coupon.
United States 5-20's, 1802, coupon.
Enited States 5-20's, 1803, coupon.
United States 5-20's, 1803, coupon.
United States 5-20's, 1807, coupon.
United States 5-20's, 1807, coupon.
United States 5-20's, 1805, coupon.
United States 10-60's, coupon.
United States 10-60's, coupon.
United States 10-60's, coupon.
United States 10-60's, coupon.
Western Union Telegraph.
Paging Mail Y. C. and Hudson Michigan Central
Jake Shore and Michigan Southern.
Union Pacific.
Hilmois Central
Northwestern Pacifics
Bock Island. Northwestern preserved
Back Island.
Milwankee and St. Pani,
Milwankee and St. Pani preferred
Fort Wayns understand
Hannisal and St. Joseph
Hannisal and St. Joseph
Colie and Missistipul on Johnson
City in the Street College
Col. Chiese and Inc. Courted
Trythia fire and inc. Courted
Trythia fire and inc.
Central Parific house
Union Pacific irist house
Cole coded.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.) either had to do that or let the civil rights bill come up. He gave notice that he for one would PILLIBUSTER TILL THE 4TH OF MARCH

he would permit the last mentioned bill better as wear present to pass.

Mr. WHEELER said he was about to add, when interrupted, that he had ascertained that the documents referred to had not been placed in the hands of all the members. He shought that in all fairness they should have them before voting, and he would, therefore, move that the committee rise. The motion was agreed to, and the committee

CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN.

CIVIL RIGHTS AGAIN.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., immediately renewed his motion to go to business on the Speaker's table for the purpose of taking up the civil rights bill. The Opposition immediately commenced to fillibuster by making anatory motions. Motions to adjourn, to adjourn to a day certain, to take recesses to different times were rapidly piled up, upon all of which the yeas and nays were ordered. dered.

Pending the roll call on one of these motions the following

BILLS WEST INTRODUCED by unanimous consent and reterred, via:

By Mr. IAWRENUE, of Ohio: Making appropriation to pay the awards made by the Commissioners of Claims.

By Mr. PAGE, of Cal.: To amend the homestead act of May 1962.

By Mr. McDOUGALL, of N. Y.: To reduce an 1 fix the pay department of the army.

By Mr. HAWLEY, of Comn.: To regulate rates of postage to be paid by inmates of Insane Asylums.

REGOTIATIONS UNDER PLAG OF TRUCK BEGOTIATIONS UNDER FLAG OF TRUCK.
Fillibustering was then resumed, and after a half dozen votes had been taken, Mr. BUTLER, of Mass. at 4 o'clock, said be had a proposition to make, which was that Theeday next be assigned to the consideration of the bill. He would then take up the Senate bill, and move the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee as a substitute. He would also permit as much debate as the minority might desire to have, and would also permit amsediments. If any other course was pursued the Senate bill would still remain on the table to block all other business.

Mr. ELDREDGE said his side of the House did not propose to interfere with the regular business. There would beno objection to going to the Speaker's table if gentlemen would agree to lay the Senate bill aside and proceed with other business.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, inquired whether

business.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, inquired whether
the other side objected to the consideration of the
subject matter of the civil rights bill.

Mr. ELDREDGE replied that they felt bound
to use all the means in their power to defeat the
Senate bill. Mr. GARFIELD said he understood then that the gentlemen would resist all consideration and that they had resolved that the subject of the

EQUAL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS should not be discussed or acted on.

Mr. ELDREDGE thought the gentleman was drawing on his imagination when he made that statement. The Democratic side would not oppose the appropriation bills or any legitimate business; but they were opposed to the civil rights bill in the form in which it was proposed to pass it.

Mr. GARFIELD said he certainly did not know what propositions would finally uservail.

Any teach representation would finally prevail and he could not understand how Mr. Elderbaccould have that foreknowledge, because the himself had an amendment he would like to offer.
Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., inquired whether the Opposition intended to fillbuster gainst the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee when it came up.

Mr. RANDALL. Sufficient unto the day is
the ovil thereof.

Mr. KANDALL. Sufficient unto the day is the ovil thereof.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., said he thought it was evil enough to thus block the public business. He could not understand why gentlemen objected to taking up the Senate bill, when assurances were given that it was proposed to amend it.

Mr. HANDALL said they were opposed to the bill, and if the Senate bill was amended and sent back it could the more easily be passed. He wanted a more tedions way, as he did not propose to give the bill any advantage.

Mr. HEUK said they were perfectly willing to go on with the regular business. As to this bill, he would do all in his power to defeat it. There are hine or ten appropriation bills yet to be acted on, and besides there were claims and other business of a legitimate character. Why not go on with that?

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., said that in with that? Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., said that in

THE PRESENT EXIGENCY OF THE COUNTRY there was other business besides the passage of appropriation bills and claim bills. He thought the settlement of the question of the rights of American citizens had as high a claim upon Con-gress as getting money on appropriation bills. American citizens had as high a claim upon Congress as getting money on appropriation bills. Would the other side of the House let them consider any proposition looking to civil rights?

Mr. NIBLACK, of Ind., said the House had authorized the Judiciary Committee to report at any time. Why not take advantage of that leave and not have this contention over the Senate bill.

Mr. BUTLER said there did not seem to be a disposition to let the bill come up. Would the other side of the House promise not to fillibuster on the bill prepared by the Judiciary Committee if it was recorted?

Mr. RANDALL said they could not answer on a hypothetical case. When that bill came up they would act. They were now opposing the reaching of the Senate bill.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., said his side of the House were ready to go on with any legitimate business. They did not propose to take up this

ABSTRACT QUESTION OF SOCIAL EQUALITY while other and more important interests de-manded attention. They could not consent to take up this sort of business while bayonets were threatfling a sovereign State. If you do not want a new civil war you must draw off your bayonets from Louisiana and other States. Voices on the Republican sde. "Let your civil war come." war come."
Mr. COX continuing, said he would not help the Judiciary Committee to transact any other business whatever so long as they failed to report upon the cendition of affairs in Louisians.
Mr. EUTLER, of Mass., said he was as anxious as any gentleman on the floor

TO OUT AT LOUISIANA.

[Laughter.] But the House had sent a committee to investigate affairs there, and the Judiciary Committee would not take up the subject until that relect committee reported. He did not know what the condition of affairs was in Louisiana, nor could be know until the committee reported, because he placed no reliance

nor could he know until the committee reported, because he placed no reliance

IN THE LNING DISPATCHES

sent North by the Associated Press. When that committee reported he would do all in his power to give peace to Louisiana. He had given her pence occe and he would do it again.

Mr. COX said if the Government would withdraw its bayonets the State would have peace.

Mr. GARFIELD. Before the late civil war we were told we would have peace if we would withdraw the troops from Fort Sunter.

Mr. RANDALL said the President had informed Congress in a message that he would not interfere in the South unless directed to do so by Congress. And yet, while a committee of Congress is investigating the subject, the army interieres to unseat men who have been duly elected to a State Legislature. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts justify the unseating of men by bayonets who have been legally elected?

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass, replied that he did not justify the unseating of mon who had been legally and fairly elected; but he did justify the unsealing out of outsiders who had forced themelyes into effice, and as he understood it, that was all the army had attempted to do.

Mr. COX said the gentleman was prejudging the case.

Mr. HUTLER denied it. But this debate was the case.
Mr. HUTLER denied it. But this debate was Mr. NOTLER denies it. But this decise was not on the question at issue. The Opposition did not seem willing to make any terms, and he saw no use of fillibustering further to-night. He would therefore move to adjourn, and come up tresh to the conflict to-morrow.

The House, accordingly, at 4:35 p. m., ad-

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